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Examination Questions Used Sept. 6.

UNITED STATES HISTORY, IN- CLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. How is the number of electors determined in a presidential election? Who are eligible to be presidential electors?
2. What are the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for a United Senator? For a United States Representative? For the President of the United States?
3. Who were the leading men in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787? What was the Virginia plan for National Government? What was the New Jersey plan for a revised confederation?
4. Outline as you would teach it, the administration of Thomas Jefferson, showing that you understand the most important facts of Jefferson's administration.
5. Name the states that were a part of the Northwest Territory. Why was slavery never carried on in Ohio?
6. What do you consider Daniel Webster's greatest work in behalf of the United States? What political relations existed between Henry Clay and Daniel Webster?
7. Who was Horace Greeley? When was Greeley defeated for president? What was Greeley's stand on the question of reconstruction of the southern states?
8. Name the presidents of the United States in their order from 1860 to the present time.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A boy has a garden plot 36 feet long and 20 feet wide. If he increases its length and width each by 50%, by what per cent will the area be increased?
2. A stationer sold paper at 16c a quire, having paid \$2.50 a ream for it. Find his gain per ream.
3. How many square inches of leather are needed to cover a baseball 2 1/2 inches in diameter?
4. Three boys formed a partnership to buy and sell vegetables. Walter invested \$40, Howard \$55, and Ernest \$60. In one month they made \$32.50. What was each partner's share of the profits?
5. The area of a field is 49 square rods, 22 square yds., 6 sq. ft. and 108 sq. inches, and the length is 7 rods, 4 yds., 1 ft. and 6 inches. Find the width.
6. Find the difference between the true and bank discounts on a note of \$1000 due in 3 months hence, money being worth 6%.
7. What will it cost to wainscoat both sides of a hall 48 ft., 9 inches long to the height of 5 ft., at 75c per square foot?
8. A dealer sold 125 hogs at a loss of 8%. He received \$1150 for them. How much did he pay per head for the hogs?

ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE.

1. Discuss the value of sunlight on growing crops and its action on plants. What is the result of too little sunlight on growing

crops?

2. How much wheat is planted to the acre by the average farmer? Oats? Potatoes?
3. What is the weight of a bushel of shelled corn? Ear corn? Wheat? Oats? Timothy seed? Clover seed?
4. Name the tuber crops of Ohio. Two plant fiber crops. Two root crops. Two animal fiber crops.
5. Name three kinds of corn and discuss each in such a way that they may be recognized by the description. What kind of corn is raised chiefly in your section of the state?
6. Write briefly on the proper method of selecting seed corn, and describe a perfect ear of corn.
7. When corn sells at 60c a bushel in Ohio what would you expect the price of hogs to be? Why does the price of hogs raise and lower with the price of corn?
8. What is winter wheat? Spring wheat? Is winter wheat flour more valuable than spring wheat flour?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. What in your opinion is a disorderly school? Is a noisy school necessarily a disorderly school? Explain.
2. Are children of large families easier to discipline than the only child of a family? Discuss this question briefly.
3. Pupils of the rural districts are generally better thinkers than the pupils of the graded schools, but their powers to memorize seem less developed. Explain the reasons for this condition.
4. How many members are there on the Boards of Education of township and village districts? When and for how long are these members of the Boards of Education elected?
5. To what extent should teachers know of the home life of the children under their control? If teachers do not know the home life of their children, what mistakes are they likely to make?
6. Should Boards of Education require teachers to be leaders in their communities? If they should, along what social lines should the teachers work?
7. Is it possible for a teacher to govern a school making prohibitions regarding communication? If so, describe the methods to follow.
8. Ought any form of school work to be a punishment for a pupil's misconduct? Be specific in answering this question.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is color blindness? What two colors are ordinarily confused by a person that is color blind?
2. Explain the value of reflex action. What is a reflex center? Do you consider reflex action entirely involuntary? Illustrate.
3. Why does an adult require less sleep than the growing youth? Write a few practical rules about sleep.

4. What are the functions of the sympathetic nervous system? What do you understand by the cerebro spinal nervous system?
5. What are the vegetable foods? Saline or mineral foods? How are eggs classed as food? Name one non-proteid vegetable food.
6. Explain a sprain, a dislocation, a fracture. Explain the best treatment for broken bones.
7. Write a few brief instructions for the management of contagious diseases. What is a disinfectant? How should disinfectants be used?
8. Define alimentary canal, bacteria, bronchi, casein, hemorrhage and lymph.

GRAMMAR.

1. Define a simple sentence. A complex sentence. A compound sentence. An independent clause. A dependent clause.
2. Write the plural of the following nouns: Calico, topaz, genus, nebula, genius, stamen, aide-camp, handful, Miss Smith and a.
3. What are personal pronouns? Name the simple personal pronouns. What is the antecedent of a pronoun?
4. What is a definitive adjective? A descriptive adjective? What adjective may be inflected? How many degrees of comparison have adjectives?
5. An infinitive phrase may be used as a noun. First as subject, second as attribute complement, third as object complement, fourth as objective complement, fifth as explanatory modifier, sixth as principal term in a prepositional phrase. Illustrate these phrases in sentences.
6. Outline the imperative mode explaining the tense, person and number.
7. Write the conjugation of the verb "to be" in the indicative mode.
8. Diagram or analyze: Let us be contented in work to do the thing we can and not presume to fret because it is little.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define a flood plain. A meander. A cascade. A glacier. What is a continental glacier?
2. What is a coral reef? Write briefly of the formation of coal. Locate one great anthracite coal region of the United States.
3. What is the cause of winds? What are trade winds? Explain the general direction of trade winds.
4. What is the approximate population of each of the following cities: London, New York, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago and Toledo?
5. Locate the Orinoco river, the Llanos, the Silvas, the Pampas, the Paraguay, Quito and the Para river.
6. Name the counties with their county seats that touch the county in which you live. What is the area and population of your county?
7. Name the states of the United States that produce the most

of the cotton of the United States, the most rice, cane sugar, beet sugar and wool.

8. Locate the Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea, Bay of Biscay, Adriatic Sea, Strait of Bosphorus and Lake Aral.

LITERATURE.

1. What is an historic novel? Name at least five historic novels and give author of each.
2. Name a character in fiction that is a good representative of vice, avarice, loyalty, madness, patriotism. In what production are these characters found?
3. What is an allegory? By whom and under what circumstances was the greatest of English allegories written?
4. What is didactic poetry? Name two didactic poems and give author of each.
5. Write briefly of the following characters: Ichabod Crane, Father Felician, Black Knight and Sir Gallahad.
6. Name five nature poems and give author of each.
7. Write a brief discussion of the Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner.
8. What works of Washington Irving are read by the people of today? Do you consider Irving a humorist?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Name all the organs of speech. What is the alphabet?
2. When are w and y consonants? When are they vowels? Illustrate by at least two examples.
3. Name the sub-vocal consonants. The aspirate consonants. Show at least two values of silent letters.
4. Illustrate all the uses of the semi diresis. All the uses of the macron or bar.
- 5-10. Spell: Memoir, graphite, sonnet, lexicon, haughty, petunia, balance, athlete, ceiling, anarchist, adjutant, transferred, avoirdupois, business, victuals, physique, heirloom, velocipede, croquet, protege.

Safest Laxative for Women.

Nearly every woman needs a good laxative. Dr. King's New Life Pills are good because they are prompt, safe, and do not cause pain. Mrs. M. C. Dunlap of Leadville, Tenn., says: "Dr. King's New Life Pills helped her troubles greatly." Get a box today. Price, 25c. Recommended by Kipp's Drug Store.

Nervous, Despondent Men.

Do not delay—come at once before it is too late. We have a special treatment for special diseases of men. Dr. Kutchin is an established and reliable specialist, and it pays to consult one who is permanently established. We treat blood poison, varicocele, stricture, nervous debility, rheumatism, piles, and all long standing chronic disorders. If you are weak and tired, and easily irritated, there is a reason for it. Come and talk it over with me. Dr. Kutchin's next visit to Greenville, will be on Thursday, Sept. 18, at the Turpen House. Consultation, examination and advice free. Adv

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New Fall Suits.

If a woman can not appear well turned out this season it must surely be for lack of thought, for when combinations rule the mode, a limited expenditure is never a bar to smartness.

Last year's dress or suit can very easily be brought up-to-date by the addition of a new coat, or new trimmings in some of the latest materials.

The best models seen from famous French sources, show odd coats and frocks, or skirts if they belong to the tailored class.

Some good-looking suits turned out by New York designers, in practical broadcloth, and serges, or basket weave woollens, have as collars, belts, or other trimmings, pieces of expensive brocade woollens, while buttons covered with the same materials are used on coat and skirt to carry out the ensemble.

Coat and Skirt Lines.

Fancy coats are the rule in all the new suits. Blouses built on Cossack and Russian lines are very much liked, especially by the younger set, and on these wide girdles and sashes play an important part. Where more strictly tailor-made cuts are fol-



The above design is by The McCall Company, New York. Designers and Makers of McCall Patterns.

lowed, waistcoats in contrasting color and material, give the relief that present ornate modes demand. Loose hanging coats are the rule, even the extreme cutaway styles hang away from the figure below the line of the bust in front and the straight "up and down" back, which reduces the size of hips by increasing the girth at the waist is almost universally seen. Skirts are usually split and buttoned at front and sides near the foot, and arranged in pegtop draperies above to give the recognized fashionable silhouette.

Fussy Frocks

are composed of two materials, plain and broche, with the bodice done in transparent stuffs, made up over net lining. Sashes are picturesquely employed and are frequently draped in butterfly lines, and finished with butterfly bows. All skirts, however narrow at the hem and a modest upward sweep at the front show-

ing a bit of contrasting material, or an attractively set up foot, is a device which if employed discreetly is both graceful and attractive. Tassel trimmings and beaded garnitures are very much used, and little Turkish jackets hanging well away from the figure at the waist line and slit to show the dress or sash beneath are smartly endorsed.

Plaids and Plaids

and more plaids, in an infinite variety of colorings and all sized blocks are used for combinations, skirts, coats and for all trimming purposes. Plaid sashes set off plain dresses, or brighten sombre ones. Black is back again for whole costumes but, usually a dash of vivid green, yellow, blue or brick red relieves its dullness. White costumes are all white with only a dash of black to emphasize a line or lend style to the ensemble.

Loose Fitting

When loose fitting prevails as at present in nearly all the new models, extra care in foundations is necessary to prevent a thick and clumsy look. The new corset models just launched at all up-to-date stores and departments, show a great advance, securing comfort and grace, on lines which mould the average figure into correct proportions corresponding with the latest mode. Warner rust-proof corsets can be relied upon for authoritative latest styles, as well as for satisfactory wear, and any type of figure suited since models are varied.

Braziers.

With the low-topped corset that is a favorite, a brazier is quite necessary to hold the figure trim and taut, yet allow it to yield to every motion as fashion now demands.

It is a long time since it was deemed necessary that a woman should be uncomfortable in order to be smart, in fact, no one ever looks well wearing an ill-adjusted garment of any sort. Loose fitting is the rule but the fit is more than ever important at a time when outlines are indicated rather than defined.

VERONA CLARKE.

Don't Let Baby Suffer with Eczema and Skin Eruptions

Babies need a perfect skin-curing. Skin eruptions cause them not only intense suffering, but hinder their growth. Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment can be relied on for relief and permanent cure of suffering babies whose skin eruptions have made their life miserable. "Our baby was afflicted with breaking out of the skin all over the face and scalp. Doctors and skin specialists failed to help. We tried Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment and were overjoyed to see baby completely cured before one box was used," writes Mrs. Strubler, Dubuque, Iowa. All druggists, or by mail, 50c.

Pfeiffer Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINTER CARE OF THE BROOD MARE

Plenty of Exercise Necessary
to Produce Healthy Foals.

One of the most important points in caring for brood mares is to give them plenty of exercise, writes A. C. Becker in *American Cultivator*. I prefer to use my brood mare in a team, but not to do any heavy work which would be likely to cause a strain. Keep her sharp shod to lessen danger of abortion. I don't think that heavy drawing hurts a brood mare as long as she is not severely backed or jerked. Be careful not to give her too much hay, as she is apt to eat too much if given a chance.

I prefer mixed clover and timothy hay. Feed more grain and less hay. I prefer bran to oats. I generally feed a half gallon of bran and a half gallon of chop at each feed. Give the mare some roots, as it helps to keep her bowels regulated, and you will be less troubled with the colic having constipation. If you have no roots feed oats occasionally. I firmly believe in working my mares until tiring time. When the colic is constipated I use fresh butter and a tablespoonful of whisky three times a day.

Also it is a good practice to inject oil. It pays to lose a little sleep if you want to raise colts. Be on hand to assist the mare in foaling if necessary. Disinfect the string before tying the navel. I have had more trouble with constipation than with joint ill and believe it is caused by not keeping the mare's bowels loose enough.

Poultry Notes.

If you do not grade your eggs some one else will and you will pay him for doing it.

There is no stock that pays a higher rate of interest on an investment than poultry, although many farmers consider it of little value.

By careful breeding and feeding the Maine experiment station has increased the average egg production of some breeding stock from 120 to 144 eggs per year.

Poultry requires plenty of fresh air, but not of the drafty kind. It is better to have a whole side of the house open than to have the air come through a knothole.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Washington's Career.

George Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Va. His father, Augustine Washington, was a planter. George Washington went to school until he was sixteen years old. He became a surveyor. At the age of nineteen he was made adjutant of Virginia troops. Two years later he was made commander of a military district of Virginia. The following year he was sent on a mission to the French beyond the Allegheny river. His first battle was with the French in 1754. He was lieutenant colonel at that time and defended Fort Necessity. He was in the battle of Monongahela in 1755 and commanded on the frontier till 1757. In January, 1759, he married Martha Custis and settled as a planter at Mount Vernon. He was appointed commander in chief of the Continental forces June 15, 1775. He reached Cambridge June 2 and compelled the evacuation of Boston March 17, 1776. In the war of the Revolution he was defeated at Long Island, at White Plains, at Brandywine and Germantown. He won glorious victories at Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered. He was inaugurated first president of the United States April 30, 1789. He was re-elected in 1793 and served until 1797. He died at Mount Vernon Dec. 14, 1799.

FORCE OF BIG WAVES.

Fearful Power That Is Exerted by an Angry Sea.

The average inland American who has never seen the ocean has no real idea of the force of its waves. He reads about the storm, of boats being carried away and bulwarks stove, but he does not realize the steam hammer blows that may be struck by mere water.

A recent storm on the British coasts received the official designation of a storm of "extreme force." A picture taken in Hastings harbor shows the concussion with which the waves struck the sea wall, sending the spray apparently higher than the buildings along the street. Blocks of concrete and iron railing were torn from the new parade extension at Caroline place and tossed back into the roadway as if they had been bits of plank. Timber work that had withstood the stress of years was torn apart and carried away. Basements were flooded along all the seaward face of the town.

Such a storm when it sweeps over a ship will sometimes carry away almost everything on deck. Deck houses are often smashed, and the lifeboats are often stove in and ruined.

Various attempts have been made to devise motors to develop power from the force of the waves. The amount of energy wasted through the lack of success is beyond estimate. If the power of the sea could be used it would drive the machinery of an unlimited number of plants.—Exchange.